

Inventors: Ruoslahti and Pasqualini
Serial No.: 09/922,227
Filed: August 2, 2001

EXHIBIT A

In the first paragraph of the specification:

This application is a continuation of application serial no. 09/227,906, filed January 8, 1999, now issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,306,365, which is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 08/862,855, filed May 23, 1997, now issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,068,829, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/813,273, filed March 10, 1997, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/526,710, filed September 11, 1995, now issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,622,699.

Paragraph spanning pages 6 and 7 and the first full paragraph on page 7:

As used herein, the term "molecule" is used broadly to mean an organic chemical such as a drug; a peptide, including a variant or modified peptide or peptide-like molecules such as a peptidomimetic or peptoid; or a protein such as an antibody or a growth factor receptor or a fragment thereof such as an Fv, Fd or Fab fragment of an antibody, which contains a binding domain. For convenience, the term "peptide" is used broadly herein to mean peptides, proteins, fragments of proteins, [**peptoids, peptidomimetics**] and the like. A molecule can be a non-naturally occurring molecule, which does not occur in nature, but is produced as a result of *in vitro* methods, or can be a naturally occurring molecule such as a protein or fragment thereof expressed from a cDNA library.

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Methods for preparing libraries containing diverse populations of various types of molecules such as peptides, peptoids and peptidomimetics are well known in the art and commercially available (see, for example, Ecker and Crooke, Biotechnology 13:351-360 (1995), and Blondelle et al., Trends Anal. Chem. 14:83-92 (1995), and the references cited therein, each of which is incorporated herein by reference; see, also, Goodman and Ro, Peptidomimetics for Drug Design, in "Burger's Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Discovery" Vol. 1 (ed. M.E. Wolff; John Wiley & Sons 1995), pages 803-861, and Gordon et al., J. Med. Chem. 37:1385-1401 (1994), each of which is incorporated herein by reference). Where a molecule is a peptide, protein or fragment thereof, the molecule can be produced *in vitro* directly or can be expressed from a nucleic acid, which is produced *in vitro*. Methods of synthetic peptide and nucleic acid chemistry are well known in the art.

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1. (Amended) A method of recovering [obtaining] a molecule that homes to a selected organ or tissue, comprising the steps of:

a. administering to a subject a library of diverse molecules, providing said library of molecules is not a nucleic acid library;

b. collecting a sample of the selected organ or tissue; and

c. [identifying] recovering from said sample a molecule that homes to said selected organ or tissue by isolating said molecule from said sample.

6. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said selected organ or tissue is selected from the group consisting of brain and kidney.